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JUVENILES PROCESSED THROUGH
SOUTH CAROLINA COURTS

FY 1978

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JUVENILES PROCESSED THROUGH
SOUTH CAROLINA COURTS

FY 1978

Research and Evaluation Unit
S.C. Department of Youth Services
June 1980

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<u>County</u>	<u>Time Period-FY 1977-78</u>
Abbeville	Complete
Aiken	10 Months
Allendale	11 Months
Beaufort	10 Months
Berkeley	11 Months
Calhoun	Complete
Cherokee	Complete
Chester	10 Months
Chesterfield	8 Months
Clarendon	Complete
Colleton	7 Months
Darlington	8 Months
Dillon	9 Months
Dorchester	Complete
Edgefield	Complete
Georgetown	6 Months
Greenville	11 Months
Greenwood	10 Months
Hampton	11 Months
Horry	9 Months
Jasper	11 Months
Kershaw	Complete
Laurens	11 Months
Lee	Complete
Lexington	3 Months
McCormick	Complete
Marion	Complete
Marlboro	Complete
Newberry	Complete
Oconee	11 Months
Orangeburg	Complete
Saluda	Complete

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<u>County</u>	<u>Time Period-FY 1977-78</u>
Spartanburg	Complete
Sumter	Complete
Union	Complete
Williamsburg	Complete
York	6 Months

Data was totally unavailable from:

- 1) Anderson, 2) Bamberg, 3) Barnwell, 4) Charleston, 5) Fairfield,
6) Florence, 7) Lancaster, 8) Pickens, 9) Richland

INTRODUCTION

This report is the third in a series of studies of juveniles processed through South Carolina Courts. It is presented as an updated version of the reports issued for Fiscal Years 1976 and 1977 and, hopefully, will serve as baseline data for the reports that will be generated in the future, utilizing data currently being collected by the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare through their Management Information System. As noted in the previous years' reports, the information that was compiled for this study reflects a synthesis of reports from the individual courts via a reporting system initiated by the Department of Youth Services Research Division in Fiscal Year 1976 with the cooperation of most of the courts who processed juveniles. It must be recognized, therefore, that these individual court reports are subject to various discrepancies inherent in individual reporting methodologies. Nevertheless, the data should provide a reasonable estimate of the statewide incidence involving juveniles processed through the courts in South Carolina for Fiscal Year 1978.

Unfortunately, the court data provided for this year was poor in comparison to that of previous years, probably primarily attributable to the increased workload in the courts for that year with the advent of the Uniform Court Act initiated in July, 1977. Some counties, however, were so deficient in their reporting, either with obvious inaccuracies in reporting or lack of information altogether, that some areas of analyzation have had to be omitted in this year's report. One striking exclusion is "dispositions and adjudications" which always has been considered to be very vital to our knowledge of the juvenile court processes, particularly in regard to disposition for commitment and probation.

Since the information varied so much countywise, it will be noted that few tables with distribution by county have been provided in this report, being limited to those for which adequate data was available such as 1) the best estimations and projections

on the numbers of children referred through court and 2) unique recidivist data. The recidivist information, as a whole, has been fairly well detailed this year and the abuse and neglect reporting was much more complete, which should provide further insight into an area for which traditionally little information has been available previously. Individual county court reports have been provided in the Appendix, in order to best detail the information relevant to each specific county. In addition, the table of contents also cites the particular counties who reported as well as the time frame upon which the report is based.

As we have noted in previous reports, many strides have been made in the reporting systems dealing with Juvenile Justice in South Carolina. The working base of information has been constantly upgraded, refined, and made more utilitarian as the years have gone on, so that there currently exists a more reliable base of data for positive programming to serve the needs of all practitioners in the Juvenile Justice System. Even though the segments of the "system" still function somewhat autonomously, information has been made increasingly more available and easier to retrieve. There is no doubt that Juvenile Justice reporting has progressed significantly since the inception several years ago by the Department of Youth Services of detention reporting, court reporting and Uniform Crime Report reporting. Presently operational is a sophisticated management information system reflecting court probation and aftercare caseloads through the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare, a more refined computerized detention reporting system implemented by the Department of Corrections, refined Uniform Crime Report Juvenile reporting operated by SLED and further proficiency in the Department of Youth Services Juvenile Information System. While a unitary system is still not existent and we are hampered somewhat by the lack of continuity in the information flow, by the sharing and cooperation of the various agencies involved, we are at least beginning to establish some valid bases of information upon which to make policy-making decisions until such time in the future when considerations are given as to the feasibility of a combined effort.

This area is currently under study by the Governor's Council on Crime and Delinquency Prevention as part of a two year study on the needs of the Juvenile Justice System in South Carolina. Certainly this study and recommendations made should prove to be crucial in determining our information bases for the future.

ANALYZATION OF STATEWIDE DATA

The analyzation of the individual county court reports reflecting a state perspective must be qualified by noting certain discrepancies or limitations in the data base which was alluded to in the Introduction. Primarily, the most obvious inconsistencies are apparent in the reporting methodology of each court even with the uniform court reporting form being utilized. Thus, the information is presented as supplied by the court, with the assumption that instructions for the reporting were adhered to although that may not be a totally valid assumption. Furthermore, the interpretation of data is somewhat hindered also by the fact that less than a total year's data was accessible for many courts. However, in most of these cases, a reasonable estimate of a total year's figures could be extrapolated from the available data. In addition, efforts were made to corroborate the total number of referrals to the courts as projected, by obtaining from the Court Administration the number of juvenile petitions processed through those courts for the months that we were lacking. Furthermore, since the numbers of referrals to the court by source differed from those by age, race and sex since the former could account for one child at intake more than once during the month, the most accurate measure of individual youth processed was considered to be those recorded by age, race and sex and is interpreted as such in this report.

Referrals Only eighteen courts provided information for the complete fiscal year. In addition, eleven courts furnished data for at least ten months, and seven,

six months. Thus, at least six months information was made available for thirty-six of the forty-six counties. Of the remaining ten counties, nine, including Richland and Charleston, made no information available and one, Lexington, only supplied three months.

On that state data base, it will be noted that 11,151 referrals were reported by the courts when analyzed by source. Law Enforcement agencies accounted for the heaviest portion, approximately 61%, followed by "other" referrals of 15%, schools, 12% and parents, 11%. Individual county distributions are presented in the Appendix.

The age, race and sex distribution of the referrals, which is considered to be the most accurate indication of numbers of youth, indicate 10,913 as actually reported by the partial data. By age, over 35% were 16 years and together with 15 year olds accounted for over 60% of the court referrals. In regard to race and sex, the figures indicate that white males accounted for almost fifty percent of the court referrals, followed by black males with almost 25%, white females, 17% and black females, 9%. Thus, the male-female ratio is evidenced at about 3 to 1 and the white-black incidence at about 2 to 1.

The data compiled regarding the distribution of the referrals by counties details this information in several categories so as to provide the most comprehensive view of the reporting. Thus, it will be noted that in this table, the county distributions include 1) the actual number of referrals reported from the partial data submitted by the counties, 2) projections for the entire year, based on the partial data from some counties, giving then, 3) the total for the entire year for all counties, as well as 4) the number of petitions filed for the missing months from some counties as recorded by the State Court Administration, giving then, when added to the actual number reported 5) another total on that basis. With this perspective, therefore, based on the 10,913 referrals by age, race and sex actually reported, the total with projections would amount to approximately 18,000 youth, whereas, if based on the omitted

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I. REFERRALS-INTAKE

A. By Source

<u>Source</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Law Enforcement	6814	61.1
2. Parent	1292	11.6
3. School	1326	11.9
4. Other	1719	15.4
Total	<u>11,151</u>	<u>100.0</u>

B-1. By Age, Race and Sex (Reported)

<u>Age</u>	<u>White Male</u>	<u>White Female</u>	<u>Black Male</u>	<u>Black Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
7	25	11	31	15	82	.75
8	31	19	40	26	116	1.06
9	54	16	57	31	158	1.45
10	72	28	75	36	211	1.93
11	90	23	123	41	277	2.54
12	208	88	192	92	580	5.32
13	428	181	319	132	1060	9.71
14	839	347	431	177	1794	16.44
15	1396	552	669	193	2810	25.75
16	2234	617	751	223	3825	35.05
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	5377	1882	2688	966	10,913	100.00

JUVENILES PROCESSED THROUGH
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I. REFERRALS-INTAKE
(Continued)

B-2. Summary By Race and Sex

<u>Race and Sex</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. White Male	5377	49.27
2. White Female	1882	17.25
3. Black Male	2688	24.63
4. Black Female	966	8.85
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	10,913	100.00
Male:	8065	73.9
Female:	2848	26.1
White:	7259	66.5
Black:	3654	33.5

JUVENILES PROCESSED THROUGH
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I. REFERRALS-INTAKE
(Continued)

C. By County Distribution

County	Reporting Period	Actual		Omitted Months for Petitions Filed	Total
		No. Reported	Projected *		
Abbeville	year	121	0	0	121
Aiken	10 months	597	120	102	699
Allendale	11 months	59	5	1	60
Anderson	0	0	963	966	966
Bamberg	0	0	33	25	25
Barnwell	0	0	64	64	64
Beaufort	10 months	386	78	211	597
Berkeley	11 months	318	29	74	392
Calhoun	year	50	0	0	50
Charleston	0	0	2404	1593	1593
Cherokee	year	186	0	0	186
Chester	10 months	257	52	44	301
Chesterfield	8 months	140	70	48	188
Clarendon	year	144	0	0	144
Collleton	7 months	187	134	118	305
Darlington	8 months	209	105	125	334
Dillon	9 months	171	57	36	207
Dorchester	year	217	0	0	217
Edgefield	year	85	0	0	85
Fairfield	0	0	65	121	121
Florence	0	0	480	341	341
Georgetown	7 months	138	133	79	217
Greenville	11 months	882	80	29	911
Greenwood	10 months	236	48	79	315
Hampton	11 months	96	9	19	115
Horry	9 months	379	126	134	513
Jasper	11 months	54	5	0	54
Kershaw	year	390	0	0	390
Lancaster	0	0	394	463	463
Laurens	11 months	260	24	24	284
Lee	year	167	0	0	167
Lexington	3 months	164	492	728	892
McCormick	year	34	0	0	34
Marion	year	258	0	0	258
Marlboro	year	262	0	0	262
Newberry	year	151	0	0	151
Oconee	11 months	291	26	14	305
Orangeburg	year	471	0	0	471
Pickens	0	0	213	207	207
Richland	0	0	1051	459	459
Saluda	year	106	0	0	106
Spartanburg	year	1989	0	0	1989
Sumter	year	640	0	0	640
Union	year	363	0	0	363
Williamsburg	year	62	0	0	62
York	6 months	383	383	462	850
TOTAL	FY 1978	10,913	7,653	6,566	17,479

* Projections:

Counties reporting 0 - Based on FY 1977 figures
Counties reporting partial data - Based on Monthly average

** Petitions:

As recorded by State Court Administration

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I. REFERRALS - INTAKE
(Continued)

D-1 By Reason For Referral - Seriousness Offense

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Murder	6	.05	Disorderly Conduct	333	2.56
Rape	19	.15	Traffic	2091	16.06
Robbery	47	.36	Purse Snatching	6	.05
Assault & Battery	544	4.18	Bomb Threat	9	.07
Breaking & Entering	1455	11.18	Discharge of Firearm	3	.02
Larceny	1757	13.50	Peeping Tom	1	.01
Auto Theft	282	2.17	Disturbing Peace	19	.15
Arson	25	.19	Littering	6	.05
Forgery	77	.59	Unauthorized Vehicle	11	.08
Stolen Goods	71	.55	Contempt	9	.07
Vandalism	689	5.29	Probation Violation	378	2.90
Weapons	74	.57	Protective Custody	224	1.72
Sex Offenses	61	.47	Ungovernable	805	6.18
Drugs	329	2.53	Runaway	783	6.01
Burglary	50	.38	Truancy	1287	9.89
Shoplifting	720	5.53	Placement	3	.02
Trespassing	148	1.14	Other-Non Status	500	3.84
DUI	4	.03	Other-Status	10	.08
Liquor Law	183	1.41	TOTAL	13,019	100.03

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>
TOTAL	100.03	13,019

D-2 By Reason For Referral - Most Frequent Offenses Reported

<u>Type of Offense</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Traffic	16.06
Larceny	13.50
Breaking & Entering	11.18
Truancy	9.89
Ungovernable	6.18
Runaway	6.01
Shoplifting	5.53
Vandalism	5.29
Assault & Battery	4.18
Other-Non-Status	3.84
Probation Violation	2.90
Disorderly Conduct	2.56
Drugs	2.53
Auto Theft	2.17

months' petitions filed, the total would be somewhat less. Past experiences in estimations of number of petitions filed in correlation to referrals, however, indicates that only approximately 50-60% of the referrals to court are ultimately petitioned for adjudication. Thus, while also considering that at times several petitions may be filed for only one child, it is reasonable to assume that these two facets would offset each other. Therefore, the estimation of approximately 17,000 youth being processed through the court appears to be a legitimate assessment.

The reasons for referrals are delineated by both a hierarchy of seriousness of offense and by that of most frequent offenses reported. This can further be translated into status and non-status offenses property and personal offenses, or major and minor offenses. It must be noted, however, that traffic offenses are also included in these distributions for, although this offense was not uniformly handled in all courts, in many it represented the most frequent non-status offense and, in fact, statewide, accounted for over 16% of the reported 13,000 offenses. In addition, offenses were often multiple and therefore, these figures reflect all offenses and are not individual youth.

The most serious offenses, listed according to the hierarchy utilized by the Uniform Crime Report, reveal that the ten most serious crimes accounted for approximately 33% of all of the offenses reported. Most prevalent among these, accounting for almost 25% of all offenses, were larceny and breaking and entering. Status offenses, on the other hand, accounted for approximately 24% of all the offenses, with the remaining 33% designated as less serious non-status offenses. The three status offenses of truancy, ungovernable and runaway, were all among the most frequent offenses reported with truancy ranking about fourth totally (10%) and representing over 40% of all status offenses.

Action taken at Intake. The action take at intake by the various South Carolina courts processing juveniles indicates a total of 8,411 actions reported. These also are defined further by status or non-status categories, both by the percentage

of the total number of actions taken as well as that of each individual action. On a total base of all actions taken, almost 64% were reflected by non-status cases and only 36%, status cases.

Of the total actions reported, over 67% resulted in petitions for adjudication. This is further analyzed to indicate that of this total 67%, or 5,661 petitions for adjudication, almost 75% were non-status. In addition, the petitions for adjudication encompassed over 76% of all actions taken in non-status cases as compared to slightly over 50% in status cases.

The next most prevalent action taken was referral to other social agencies, incorporating over 8% of all actions taken. Of the 711 referrals to other social agencies, percentagewise, slightly more status cases were referred than non-status. When viewed, however, by the action taken in all status cases, almost twice as many were referred to social agencies as compared to the non-status sub-group.

Regarding those cases dismissed, represented by about 7% of all actions, over half were status cases, and accounted for over 11% of all actions taken in the status sub-group as compared to about 5% in the non-status subgroup. Consent probation accounted for 6% of all actions, with over twice as many non-status than status cases, although reflecting a similar portion of all action taken in each sub-group (5-6%).

Referrals to Mental Health, DSS, and Vocational Rehabilitation consisted of far more status than non-status cases and reflected also a far more extensive proportion of actions accorded to the status subgroup. Finally, the Youth Bureau, with approximately 3% of the total actions reported, was represented by over 82% of its referrals in the status group, and accounted for almost 7% of all actions taken in the status offender subgroup. Thus, social agency referrals including Mental Health, DSS, Vocational Rehabilitation, Youth Bureau and other social agencies accounted for about 15% of all action taken at intake, and was reflective of over 25% of all actions taken for

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II. ACTION TAKEN AT INTAKE

<u>Action</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Status</u>		<u>Non Status</u>		<u>Percent of Each Action</u>	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Status	Non Status
1. Deferred Prosecution	403	4.79	190	6.24	213	3.97	47.15	52.85
2. Dismissed	606	7.20	343	11.27	263	4.90	56.60	43.40
3. Consent Probation	511	6.08	167	5.49	344	6.41	32.68	67.32
4. Mental Health	120	1.43	79	2.6	41	.76	65.83	34.17
5. DSS	93	1.10	74	2.42	19	.35	79.57	20.43
6. Vocational Rehabilitation	53	.63	33	1.08	20	.37	62.26	37.74
7. Youth Bureau	253	3.01	209	6.87	44	.82	82.61	17.39
8. Other Social Agencies	711	8.45	388	12.75	323	6.02	54.57	45.43
9. Petitions for Adjudication	5661	67.30	1561	51.28	4100	76.39	27.57	72.43
Total	8411	99.99	3044	100.0	5367	99.9	36.19	63.81

status offender cases but on a slightly over 8% of that taken in the non-status subgroup.

Recidivism. Although the recidivism information was supplied by the same courts for the same months, in most instances, who provided information on referrals, several only made available that data regarding race and sex and did not provide adequate information regarding the prior and current offenses. The number of recidivists reported for those thirty-seven counties who also reported the referrals by race and sex, was 2,828. Of this total group, almost half, or over 47%, were white males, followed by black males with almost 30%, white females, 15%, and black females, over 7%. The male/female ratio was well over 3 to 1, with males accounting for over 77% of the recidivists and females almost 23%. By race, an almost 63% white proportion was displayed as compared to 37% black. These distributions both by sex and race, while reflecting a somewhat similar pattern as in referrals, tended to indicate a slightly higher male rate for the recidivists as compared to the referral group, and inversely, a slightly lower white rate. This is further reflected by the recidivism rate of subgroup (black males 31%, white males, 25%, and white and black females, 22% each).

The recidivism rate statewide was determined to be approximately 26% based on both the recidivist and referral reporting by race and sex. However, when examining the recidivist rate by county, it is well to note the wide range as compared to the state. In several counties the recidivism rate was very low, as for example in Jasper, about 2%, Chesterfield, 3%, Clarendon and Georgetown, about 4%, Hampton, 7% and Horry under 10%. Conversely, the rate was well above the State rate in counties such as Abbeville, 35%, Aiken, 37%, Chester, 43, and Greenville, and Spartanburg, 36.5%.

Thirty-four counties reported recidivist information by prior and current status or non-status offense. Both individual county information is presented as well as a summary in various distributions, so the most comprehensive perspective

may be obtained, whether considering prior offenses as related to current offenders or current offenses as related to prior offenders. Thus, it is observed that out of 2,075 recidivist offenders who were reported by these counties in these terms, 1,411 or 68% of the current group were previous non-status offenders and 32%, previous status offenders. Of this same total group of 2,075 recidivists, 14,463 or over 70.5% were current non-status offenders and 612 or 29.5% were current status offenders. While these figures appear aggregate wise to approximate one another closely, when tracking the offenders by both their current and prior offenses, some variances are apparent.

On the basis first of prior offense, of the 1,411 prior non-status offenders, almost 89% also had current non-status offenses and only 11%, therefore, had reappeared with a current status offense. Similarly, of the 664 who were prior status offenders, 455, or almost 69% were currently repeating on a status charge as compared to the 209 or 31% on a non-status charge. Conversely, by utilizing current offense as a base line, of the 1,463 current non-status offenders, almost 86% had been prior non-status offenders and only 14%, status offenders. Similarly, of those 612 current status offenders, over 74% had been prior status offenders.

Thus, no matter which distributions are considered, all indications confirm that recidivist offenders processed in the court tend to repeat behavior in the same broad classifications of either status or non-status. This pattern also was displayed in almost every individual county with few exceptions (Calhoun and Darlington), particularly with regard to repetition of non-status charges. For the status offender, the pattern was not so pronounced, and even highly discrepant in some counties such as York, Union, Marlboro, Kershaw, Greenwood, Greenville, and Cherokee.

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III. RECIDIVISTS

A. By Race and Sex

<u>Race and Sex</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. White Male	1344	47.52
2. White Female	430	15.21
3. Black Male	840	29.70
4. Black Female	214	7.57
Total	<u>2828</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Male:	2184	77.23
Female:	644	22.77
White:	1774	62.73
Black:	1054	37.27

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III. RECIDIVISTS
(Continued)

B. By Rate of Referrals, By County

County	Reported Referrals By Race and Sex	Reported Recidivists By Race and Sex	Recidivism Rate Percent
Abbeville	121	42	34.7
Aiken	597	219	36.7
Allendale	59	10	16.9
Beaufort	386	111	28.8
Berkeley	318	107	33.6
Calhoun	50	11	22.0
Cherokee	186	57	30.6
Chester	257	111	43.2
Chesterfield	140	4	2.9
Clarendon	144	5	3.5
Colleton	187	58	31.0
Darlington	209	42	20.1
Dillon	171	20	11.7
Dorchester	217	48	22.1
Edgefield	85	17	20.0
Georgetown	138	6	4.3
Greenville	882	322	36.4
Greenwood	236	65	27.5
Hampton	96	7	7.3
Horry	379	36	9.5
Jasper	54	1	1.9
Kershaw	390	71	18.2
Laurens	260	45	17.3
Lee	167	9	5.4
Lexington	164	49	29.4
McCormick	34	4	11.8
Marion	258	34	13.2
Marlboro	262	39	14.9
Newberry	151	37	25.5
Oconee	291	85	29.2
Orangeburg	471	112	23.8
Saluda	106	18	17.0
Spartanburg	1989	725	36.5
Sumter	640	108	16.9
Union	368	116	31.5
Williamsburg	62	9	14.5
York	388	68	17.5
Total	10,913	2,828	25.9

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III. RECIDIVISTS
(Continued)

C-1 By Prior and Current Offenses Individual Counties

County	Total Reported	Prior Offenses-Non-Status			Prior Offenses - Status		
		Total	Current Non-Status	Current Status	Total	Current Non-Status	Current Status
Aiken	219	113	100	13	106	15	91
Allendale	9	6	6	0	3	0	3
Beaufort	123	87	70	17	36	14	22
Berkeley	107	68	64	4	39	13	26
Calhoun	11	7	2	5	4	2	2
Cherokee	54	39	34	5	15	7	8
Chester	111	85	79	6	26	1	25
Chesterfield	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Clarendon	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
Colleton	58	26	22	4	32	9	23
Darlington	57	41	22	19	16	3	13
Dillon	9	6	6	0	3	1	2
Dorchester	48	26	24	2	22	5	17
Edgefield	17	9	7	2	8	2	6
Greenville	318	303	287	16	15	10	5
Greenwood	67	46	43	3	21	9	12
Hampton	7	2	1	1	5	1	4
Horry	38	33	33	0	5	0	5
Jasper	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kershaw	71	50	46	4	21	9	12
Laurens	53	33	26	7	20	5	15
Lee	9	9	9	0	0	0	0
Lexington	49	28	21	7	21	6	15
McCormick	4	1	1	0	3	3	0
Marion	34	17	13	4	17	3	14
Marlboro	43	34	31	3	9	5	4
Newberry	37	28	24	4	9	4	5
Oconee	88	31	30	1	57	15	42
Orangeburg	109	68	57	11	41	8	33
Saluda	18	11	11	0	7	0	7
Sumter	107	64	59	5	43	12	31
Union	116	72	62	10	44	37	7
Williamsburg	8	5	4	1	3	1	2
York	68	56	53	3	12	9	3
	2075	1411	1254	157	664	209	455

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III. RECIDIVISTS
(Continued)

C-2 Summary by Prior and Current Offenders

	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. <u>Total Reported by Offenders</u>	2075	
a. <u>Prior Non-Status Offenders</u>	1411	68.0
b. <u>Prior Status Offenders</u>	664	32.0
c. <u>Current Non-Status Offenders</u>	1463	70.5
d. <u>Current Status Offenders</u>	612	29.5
2. <u>Prior Non-Status Offenders</u>	1411	
a. Current Non-Status Offenders	1254	88.9
b. Current Status Offenders	157	11.1
3. <u>Prior Status Offenders</u>	664	
a. Current Non-Status Offenders	209	31.5
b. Current Status Offenders	455	68.5
4. <u>Current Non-Status Offenders</u>	1463	
a. Prior Non-Status Offenders	1254	85.7
b. Prior Status Offenders	209	14.3
5. <u>Current Status Offenders</u>	612	
a. Prior Non-Status Offenders	157	25.7
b. Prior Status Offenders	455	74.3

Abuse and Neglect. The abuse and neglect data was collected from approximately thirty counties for this year's report. While the numbers reported differ somewhat among the various categories dependent on individual county reporting, the information was generally more comprehensive for this year than in the past. However, it is still sparse, and, therefore, not the most valid data available on neglect and abuse cases processed through South Carolina Family Courts. Hopefully, this information will be transmitted more adequately by other tracking systems now in place, particularly those with the Department of Social Services and Juvenile Placement and Aftercare.

A total of 376 neglect and abuse cases for Fiscal Year 1978 was reported by those counties which completed that portion of the Court form. An overwhelming majority, or 67% of the cases were referred from "other" sources, probably indicative of the Department of Social Services. The other sources of referrals were distributed among law enforcement, about 10%, relative, 9%, and parents and schools, about 7% each. Although neglect was more predominant than abuse, with a ratio of about 60-40%, abuse was much more prevalent this year than previously noted.

This distributions by age, race and sex indicated that the ages of seven and under accounted for far more children than any other group, with over 45% totally, as well as the heaviest concentration in each subgroup by race and sex. Totally, this was followed by ages 14, 15, 12 and 13, respectively, although the only other very substantial age grouping was in white females where ages 13, 14 and 15 accounted for about 30% of the subgroup. In summary by sex and race, the figures indicate that males and females were divided almost equally, with a rate of 50.4% for males and 49.6% for females, and the white subgroup outnumbered the black by 2 to 1 (66.7%-33.3%).

JUVENILES PROCESSED THROUGH
SOUTH CAROLINA COURTS FY 1978

IV. ABUSE AND NEGLECT *

A. By Referral Agency

<u>Referral Agency</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Law Enforcement	37	9.84
2. Parents	25	6.65
3. Relatives	35	9.31
4. School	27	7.18
5. Other	<u>252</u>	<u>67.02</u>
TOTAL	376	100.00

B. By Reason for Referral

<u>Reason For Referral</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Abuse	148	40.77
2. Neglect	<u>215</u>	<u>59.23</u>
TOTAL	363	100.00

C-1. By Age, Race and Sex

<u>Age</u>	<u>White Male</u>	<u>White Female</u>	<u>Black Male</u>	<u>Black Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
7	63	56	36	21	176	45.48
8	10	2	5	5	22	5.68
9	4	8	1	2	15	3.88
10	9	3	2	1	15	3.88
11	8	6	3	2	19	4.91
12	8	14	8	1	31	8.01
13	5	12	4	7	28	7.23
14	6	14	7	8	35	9.04
15	7	15	3	6	31	8.01
16	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3.88</u>
TOTAL	122	136	73	56	387	100.00

JUVENILES PROCESSED THROUGH
SOUTH CAROLINA COURTS FY 1978

IV ABUSE AND NEGLECT
(Continued)

C-2. Summary By Race and Sex

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1.	Male:	195	50.4
	Female:	192	49.6
		—	—
	TOTAL	387	100.0
2.	White:	258	66.7
	Black:	129	33.3
		—	—
	TOTAL	387	100.0

D. Action Taken At Intake

	<u>Action</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1.	Referred to DSS	160	37.6
2.	Petition For Adjud.	213	50.0
3.	Other	53	12.4
		—	—
	TOTAL	426	100.0

* All Distributions based on at least partial information from thirty counties. Numbers differ somewhat among categories, based on individual county reporting in those categories.

In regard to the action taken at intake in the abuse and neglect cases, it must be noted that these actions could be multiple. However, of the 426 actions indicated, 50% exactly were petitions for adjudication, and 37.6% were referred to the Department of Social Services, with only a small percentage of action indicated.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The view of juveniles processed through the courts over the last three years appears to be strikingly similar as corroborated by information in this report. Even taking into consideration different counties which reported, various reporting methodologies and, certainly, independent analysis of each year's data, the areas of investigation indicate predominantly constant elements. While there are obvious limitations to some of the data, as has been previously noted, nevertheless, most observations are predicated on a substantially sound base.

As a starting point, it is apparent that juvenile referrals to the court statewide have maintained about the same frequency for all three years, even though there have been some variations by individual counties. This is reflected in the numbers of about 17,000 each year, based on actual reporting and both projection methodology or information regarding court petitions, and can be translated into an approximate 3.4% of the juvenile population age 7-16 in the State. However, it appears that Law Enforcement Agencies contributed a somewhat heavier portion of these referrals than previously, as indicated by 61% for 1978, compared to 57% for the past two fiscal years. Slightly more "School" referrals and fewer "Parent" and "Other" referrals were indicated.

With regard to age, the trend toward the prevalence of youth in the older age group continues, with a further increase in the 16 year old age group and the combined 15 and 16 year olds, thus accounting for an almost 5% growth in those

age groups over the last three years. As has been noted in other related studies, this also has been reflected in other juvenile justice agency experiences and, as a whole, indicate the general population age incline.

By race, the figures indicate only slight variation from those of Fiscal 1977, or a 2% increase in the white populations processed through the courts. However, when compared to Fiscal Year 1976 as well, an increasing trend is noted from 60% then, 65%, Fiscal Year 1977 and 67%, Fiscal Year 1978. The shift appears primarily to be in regard to males, with a heightened number of white males and a decrease in black males being processed through the courts. This is a trend as well in the general South Carolina population.

The sex distributions, in particular, have tended to remain stable, with a three to one male/female ratio demonstrated consistently over the three years.

The offense data exhibits a little variation from that reported previously, with about a 3% decrease in the proportion of status offenses (24%, FY 1978, 28%, FY 1977 and 29%, FY 1976). "Truancy" continues to be the most frequent status offense at even higher rates of all status offenses than before, (40%, FY 1978 and 35%, previous years), and remains about 10% of all offenses totally. Serious offenses also decreased somewhat in proportion to the total offenses (about 2%) with a corresponding increase in those charges attributed to less serious non-status offenses (about 4%). Within the serious offenses group, "larceny" and breaking and entering" were still the most frequent and were reflected at about the same rates as previously observed.

The action at intake information indicates that over two-thirds of the action taken was "petitions for adjudication," very similar to previous years' reporting. Social Agencies as a referral source appear to have decreased about 4% from Fiscal Year 1977 and Youth Bureau remains about the same.

Of all action taken, discriminated by types of offender, the proportion of status to non-status offenders continues the same pattern of previous years (36%, status to 64%, non-status). Further, with regard to specific actions taken, non-status offenders reflect a greater proportion of all "petitions for adjudication," about an equal number of those cases referred to social agencies, dismissed and consent probation, but are far less numerous in those cases referred to the Youth Bureau.

Within the sub-groups, themselves, social agencies were utilized over four times as frequently for status offenders as compared to non-status offenders, while petitions for adjudication varied from 76% of all action taken in non-status cases to about 50% of that taken in status cases. These figures are closely congruent to sub-group indications for Fiscal Year 1977 and, in some areas, identical.

The issue of recidivism was addressed initially in the 1977 report, and, although by race and sex, the figures are based on slightly fewer reporting counties for Fiscal Year 1978, the recidivism rate appears to have decreased by about 6% (26% for FY 1978). The data regarding race and sex indicates, once again, a close conformity in proportions to that of the initial referral group, with white males comprising the highest proportion and black females, the lowest; within their own sub-groups referred, black males still exhibit the highest recidivism rate, and white and black females, the lowest.

More significantly, the information relating to prior and current offenses of the recidivists, based on far more county input this year, reveals that 68% of the recidivist group were previous non-status offenders and almost 89% of this group were currently repeating a non-status offense. Similarly, of the 32% who were previous status offenders, about 69% were currently repeating a status type charge. These figures compare to those indicated in the 1977

report in that about 11% more recidivists in Fiscal Year 1978 had a history of non-status charges, of which 8% more were also on a current non-status offense. The prior status group percentage repeating the same type of offense was about the same as noted in 1977. Thus, even with the additional analysis in 1978 of recidivists both on a base of prior offense as well as that of current offense, the evidence not only confirms the indications in Fiscal Year 1977 that recidivist offenders processed in the court tend to repeat behavior within the same broad classifications of either status or non-status, but, further, at even increased proportions this year for previous non-status offenders. Once again, this appears to highly substantiate the theory that the recidivist population does not tend to "escalate up" as had been promulgated by some juvenile justice practitioners previously.

The neglect and abuse information reflects approximately the same pattern as that indicated in the Fiscal Year 1977 report, even though the data base is somewhat broader this year. Those referred are still most numerous in the lower age groups (45%, seven and under), are about equally male and female, and, although are decreasingly white youth (about 10% less than in FY 1977), still represent 67% of the total group. However, the proportion referred for abuse rather than neglect has increased significantly from about 25% to 40%, perhaps reflecting more conscientious reporting as a result of increased attention to the issue communitywide. In addition, greater proportion of youth were adjudicated on these charges (50%, FY 1978 as compared to 38%, FY 1977).

With the above summary and comparison of three years of data compiled, a profile emerges regarding the characteristics of juveniles processed through the courts. In other words, such a juvenile:

- (1) Is one of about 17,000 or 3.4% of his population age group

- (2) Has an even greater chance of being a law enforcement referral now
- (3) Is increasingly getting older, much as the general population
- (4) Is increasingly white, reflecting the general population trend in South Carolina
- (5) Is still likely to be male, at a rate of 3 to 1
- (6) Has a two-thirds chance totally of being adjudicated at intake, but if a status offender, it decreases to 50%, whereas if he is a non-status offender, increases to 75%
- (7) Has a far better chance of being dismissed or sent to a social agency if he is a status offender
- (8) Has a 25% chance of being a status offender and a 33% chance of having been charged with one of the ten most serious crimes
- (9) Is likely to be a truant, if he is a status offender, or has a charge of breaking and entering or larceny, if he is a non-status offender
- (10) Has a 25% chance of being a recidivist
- (11) Is far more likely to be a recidivist if he is black and male
- (12) Is far more likely to have been a previous non-status offender if he is a recidivist
- (13) Is far more prone to have been charged with the same type of behavior classification as he was previously, particularly if he had been a non-status offender
- (14) Is likely to be age 7 or under if it is a neglect and abuse case and increasingly likely to have an abuse charge.

Thus, hopefully, we have perceived a base on which to formulate more intensive evaluation and investigation into some of the issues raised. The area of recidivism, in particular, has demonstrated some variances that certainly warrant closer study. With the expectations of more discriminative data bases being available to the researcher, future work should provide us with more valid measures and interpretations on which to formulate planning fundamental to relevant programming which may advance and serve the entire Juvenile Justice System.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78
(Allendale County - 11 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Allendale County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Allendale County Family Court reported a total of 59 referrals by source * including 81.3 % from law enforcement, 8.5 % from parents, 0 % from schools, and 10.2 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 17 or 24.3 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was ungovernability, incorporating 58.8 % of the status offenses and 14.3 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 53 or 75.7 % of the total, of which 3 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was B&E, accounting for 35.8 % of the non-status offenses and 27.1 % of the total.

Of the 59 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 45 or 76.3 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white females, approximately 37 %, and the smallest black females, approximately 2 %. The majority were white (72.9 %), and male (61.0 %).

Actions at Intake.** Some 54 actions at intake were reported, of which a total of 15 petitions for adjudication were filed, accounting for 27.8 % of all actions. Consent probation accounted for 18.5 % of all actions, and a total of 9 cases (16.7 %) were dismissed.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

**Action at intake by type of offender was not reported accurately by this court and is therefore omitted from the analysis.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 10 of the cases referred (16.9 %), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (70 %) as well as the highest rate of the referral group (33.3%). A total of 6 recidivists (66.7 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group all had a current non-status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 3 or 33.3 % of the recidivist cases. All of these had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 12 months. The 1 case reported, was a relative referral involving abuse of a 15 year old white female. A petition was filed for adjudication in this case.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78
(Abbeville County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Abbeville County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Abbeville County Family Court reported a total of 118 referrals by source * including 85.6 % from law enforcement, 9.3 % from parents, 2.5 % from schools, and 2.5 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 8 or 6.1 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was running away incorporating 50.0 % of the status offenses and 3.0 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 124 or 93.9 % of the total, of which 74 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was B&E, accounting for 12.9 % of the non-status offenses and 12.1 % of the total.

Of the 121 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 93 or 76.9 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white males, approximately 52.9 %, and the smallest black females, approximately 8.3 %. The majority were white (63.6 %), and male (81.0 %).

Actions at Intake.** Some 132 actions at intake were reported, of which a total of 110 petitions for adjudication were filed, accounting for 83.3 % of all actions. Consent probation accounted for 5.3 of all actions, and a total of 3 cases (2.3 %) were dismissed.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

** Action at intake by type of offender was not reported accurately by this court and therefore omitted from the analysis.

Recidivism.* Recidivism as reported by the court involved 42 of the cases referred (34.7 %), with black males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (42.9 %) as well as the highest rate of the referral group (52.9 %).

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 12 months. Of the 4 cases reported, none were law enforcement referrals or parental referrals, 3 (75 %) relative referrals, 0 school referrals, and 1 (25 %) "other" referrals. Neglect was more common than abuse, accounting for 75 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 4 children. Of these, the largest number was reflected in the 10 & under age category (75 %). Two of the four were white males.

Some 7 actions at intake were indicated, including 3 petitions filed for adjudication (42.9 %), and 4 referrals to DSS (57.1 %).

* Recidivists data by type of prior offense was not reported accurately by this court and is therefore omitted from the analysis.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Aiken County - 10 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Aiken County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Aiken County Family Court reported a total of 609 referrals by source * including 54.7 % from law enforcement, 17.1 % from parents, 20.0 % from schools, and 8.2 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 289 or 37.5% of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 43.9 % of the status offenses and 16.5 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 482 or 62.5% of the total, of which 138 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 16.6 % of the non-status offenses and 10.4 % of the total.

Of the 597 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 312 or 52.3 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 49 %, and the smallest black females, approximately 7 %. The majority were white (75.5 %), and male (67.3 %).

Actions at Intake** Some 707 actions at intake were reported, 289 involving status offenders and 418 involving non-status offenders. A total of 158 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 20 or 6.9 % of the actions taken in status cases, 138 or 33.0 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 22.3 % of all actions. Consent Probation accounted for 24.5 % of all actions, or 4.8 % of those involving status offenders and 38.0 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 11 cases (1.6 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 1 or 5.0 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 10 or 2.4 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

**In addition to the material provided it should be noted that there were some 113 referrals at intake to social agencies or the Youth Bureau, incorporating 108 or 37.3 percent of actions involving status offenders, 5 or 1.2 percent of those involving non-status offenders and 16.0 percent of all actions.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 219 of the cases referred (36.7%) with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (53. %) as well as the highest rate of the referral group (39.5 %). A total of 113 recidivists (51.6 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 100 or 88.5 % had a current non-status offense, while in 11.5 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 106 or 48.4 % of the recidivist cases. Of this number, 14.1 % of recidivists had current non-status offense while 85.8 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 10 months. Of the 50 cases reported, 2 (4.0 %) were law enforcement referrals, 4 (8.0 %) parental referrals, 0 (0 %) relative referrals, 0 (0 %) school referrals, and 44 (88.0 %) "other" referrals. Neglect was more common than abuse for 63.3 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 57 children. Of these, the largest number was reflected in the 7 & under age category (40.3 %). Approximately 42 % were white females.

Some 52 actions at intake were indicated, including 41 petitions filed for adjudication (78.8 %), and 4 referrals to DSS (7.7 %). The remainder were reported in the "other" category, accounting for 7 or 13.5 %

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Beaufort County - 10 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Beaufort County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Beaufort County Family Court reported a total of 551 referrals by source * including 73.7 % from law enforcement, 5.1 % from parents, 4.0 % from schools, and 17.2 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 123 or 23.3 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 34.9 % of the status offenses and 8.1 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 405 or 76.7 % of the total, of which 106 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 19.5 % of the non-status offenses and 15 % of the total.

Of the 386 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 255 or 66.1 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white males, approximately 52.1 %, and the smallest black females, approximately 7.5 %. The majority were white (68.7 %), and male (75.9 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 412 actions at intake were reported, 119 involving status offenders and 293 involving non-status offenders. A total of 158 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 42 or 35.3 % of the actions taken in status cases, 116 or 39.6 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 38.3 % of all actions. Defer prosecution accounted for 20.6 % of all actions, or 25.2 % of those involving status offenders and 18.8 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 35 cases (8.5 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 8 or 6.7 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 27 or 9.2 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 123 of the cases referred (31.9%), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (45.9 %) and black males, the highest rate of the referral group (37 %). A total of 87 recidivists (70.7 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 70 or 80.5 % had a current non-status offense, while 19.5 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 36 or 29.3 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 38.9 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 61.1 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 10 months. Of the 55 cases reported, 6 (10.9 %) were law enforcement referrals, 0 (0.0 %) parental referrals, 0 (0.0 %) relative referrals, 11 (20.0 %) school referrals, and 38 (69.1 %) "other" referrals. Neglect was more common than abuse, accounting for 65.2 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 55 children. Of these, the largest number was reflected in the 7 & under age category (45.5 %). Approximately 31 % were white males. Some 50 actions at intake were indicated, including 24 petitions filed for adjudication (48.0 %), and 15 referrals to DSS (30.0 %). The remainder were reported in the "other" category, accounting for 16 or 32.0 %.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Berkeley County - 11 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Berkeley County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Berkeley County Family Court reported a total of 321 referrals by source * including 66.0 % from law enforcement, 16.8 % from parents, 0.0 % from schools, and 17.1 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 92 or 20.4 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was running away incorporating 68.5 % of the status offenses and 14.0 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 358 or 79.6 % of the total, of which 48 were traffic cases. The most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 20.9 % of the non-status offenses and 16.7 % of the total.

Of the 318 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 197 or 61.9 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white males, approximately 65 %, and the smallest black females, approximately 1 %. The majority were white (89.9 %), and male (74.2 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 320 actions at intake were reported, 73 involving status offenders and 247 involving non-status offenders. A total of 307 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 66 or 90.4 % of the actions taken in status cases, 241 or 97.6 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 95.9 % of all actions. Consent probation accounted for 1.6 % of all actions, or 2.7 % of those involving status offenders and 1.2 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 5 cases (1.6 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 2 or 2.7 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 3 or 1.2 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 107 of the cases referred (33.6 %), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (59.8%) and black males the highest percentage of the referral group (40.0 %). A total of 68 recidivists (63.6 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 64 or 94.1 % had a current non-status offense, while 5.9 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 39 or 36.4 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 33.3 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 66.7 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 11 months. Of the 16 cases reported, none (0.0%) were law enforcement referrals, 1 (6.3 %) parental referrals, none relative or school referrals, and 15 (93.7 %) "other" referrals. Neglect was more common than abuse, accounting for 75.0 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 16 children. Of these, the largest number was reflected in the 7 and under age category (62.5 %). Approximately 50 % were white males.

Some 16 actions at intake were indicated, all of which were referrals to DSS.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Calhoun County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Calhoun County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Calhoun County Family Court reported a total of 51 referrals by source * including 66.7 % from law enforcement, 61.5 % from parents, 19.6 % from schools, and 7.8 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 13 or 23.2 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 61.5 % of the status offenses and 14.3 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 43 or 76.8 % of the total, of which 16 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was vandalism, accounting for 16.3 % of the non-status offenses and 12.5 % of the total.

Of the 50 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 38 or 76 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white males, approximately 46.0 %, and the smallest black females, approximately 6 %. The majority were white (54 %), and male (86 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 44 actions at intake were reported, 14 involving status offenders and 30 involving non-status offenders. A total of 20 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 2 or 14.3 % of the actions taken in status cases, 18 or 60.0 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 45.5 % of all actions. Youth Bureau Refer. accounted for 20.5 % of all actions, or 42.9 % of those involving status offenders and 10.0 % of those involving non-status offenders. No cases were dismissed.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 11 of the cases referred (22 %), with black males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (63.6 %) as well as the highest rate of the referral group (35.0 %). A total of 7 recidivists (63.6 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 5 or 71.4 % had a current non-status offense, while 28.6 % had a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 4 or 36.4 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 50.0 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 50.0 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 12 months. Only 2 cases were reported, from "other" sources, rather than law enforcement, parents, relatives or schools. Both cases apparently reflected neglect and abuse and involved two white males, aged 10 and 14 who were referred to DSS at Intake.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Cherokee County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Cherokee County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Cherokee County Family Court reported a total of 187 referrals by source * including 61.0 % from law enforcement, 13.9 % from parents, 9.6 % from schools, and 15.5 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 64 or 24.5 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was ungovernability, incorporating 35.9 % of the status offenses and 8.8 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 197 or 75.5 % of the total, of which 14 were traffic offenses. The most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 28.9 % of the non-status offenses and 22.6 % of the total.

Of the 186 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 114 or 61.0 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white males, approximately 56 %, and the smallest black females, approximately 6 %. The majority were white (70.0 %), and male (80.1 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 187 actions at intake were reported, 57 involving status offenders and 135 involving non-status offenders. A total of 167 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 43 or 75.4 % of the actions taken in status cases, 124 or 91.9 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 72.2 % of all actions. Youth Bureau referral accounted for 4.8 % of all actions, or 15.8 % of those involving status offenders and 0.0 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 10 cases (5.3 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 1 or 1.7 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 9 or 6.7 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism.* Recidivism as reported by the court involved 57 of the cases referred (30.6 %), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (57.9 %) and white females, the highest rate of the referral group (40. %).

Neglect and Abuse Data.**

*Recidivism by type of offender was not reported accurately and is therefore omitted from this analysis.

**No neglect and abuse cases were reported by this Court.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Chester County - 10 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Chester County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Chester County Family Court reported a total of 258 referrals by source * including 37.2 % from law enforcement, 4.3 % from parents, 28.3 % from schools, and 30.2 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 72 or 27.7 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 80.6 % of the status offenses and 22.3 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 188 or 72.3 % of the total, of which 26 were traffic cases. The most frequent non-status offense was Breaking & Entering, accounting for 21.3 % of the non-status offenses and 15.4 % of the total.

Of the 257 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 154 or 60 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white males, approximately 44 %, and the smallest white females, approximately 10.5 %. The majority were white (54.5 %), and male (79.8 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 256 actions at intake were reported, 68 involving status offenders and 188 involving non-status offenders. A total of 253 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 68 or 100 % of the actions taken in status cases, 185 or 98.4 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 98.8 % of all actions. Of the three only other actions taken, one case was deferred and two were dismissed.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 111 of the cases referred (43.2%), with black males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (46.8%) and the highest of the referral group (56.5%). A total of 85 recidivists (76.6%) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 79 or 92.9 % had a current non-status offense, while 7.1 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 26 or 23.4 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, only one recidivist had a current non-status offense while 96.2 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 11 months. Of the 7 cases reported, 0 (- %) were law enforcement referrals, 2 (28.6%) parental referrals, 1 (14.3%) relative referrals, 0 (- %) school referrals, and 4 (57%) "other" referrals. Abuse was more common than neglect, accounting for 71.4 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 17 children. Of these, the largest number was reflected in the 7 year age category (41.2 %). Approximately 58.8 % were white. Some 7 actions at intake were indicated, including no petitions filed for adjudication (- %), and all referrals to DSS (100 %).

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Chesterfield County - 8 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Chesterfield County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Chesterfield County Family Court reported a total of 141 referrals by source * including 64.5 % from law enforcement, 25.5 % from parents, 10 % from schools, and 0 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 59 or 41.8 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was runaway incorporating 39 % of the status offenses and 16.3 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 82 or 58.2 % of the total, of which 5 were traffic cases. The most frequent non-status offense was Breaking & Entering, accounting for 31.7 % of the non-status offenses and 18.4 % of the total.

Of the 140 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 91 or 65 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 46.4 %, and the smallest black female, approximately 2.1 %. The majority were white (70.7 %), and male (73.6 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 141 actions at intake were reported, 37 involving status offenders and 104 involving non-status offenders. A total of 99 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 9 or 24.3 % of the actions taken in status cases, 90 or 86.5 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 70.2 % of all actions. Consent probation accounted for 22 % of all actions, or 62.2 % of those involving status offenders and 7.7 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 5 cases (3.5 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 4 or 10.8 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 1 or 1 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism.*

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 8 months. Of the 35 cases reported, all (100%) were "other" referrals. Neglect was more common than abuse, accounting for 60 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 25 % children. Of these, the largest number was reflected in the 7 & under age category (44 %). Approximately 52 % were white.

Some 49 actions at intake were indicated, including 29 petitions filed for adjudication (59.2%), and 4 referrals to DSS (8.2%). The remainder were reported in the "other" category, accounting for 16 or 32.7%.

* Recidivist data was not reported accurately from this court and was, therefore, omitted.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Clarendon County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Clarendon County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Clarendon County Family Court reported a total of 150 referrals by source * including 74.7 % from law enforcement, 10.7 % from parents, 5.3 % from schools, and 9.3 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 44 or 31 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was ungovernable incorporating 45.4 % of the status offenses and 14.1 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 98 or 69 % of the total, of which 20 were traffic. The most frequent non-status offense was shoplifting, accounting for 10.2 % of the non-status offenses and 7 % of the total.

Of the 144 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 82 or 56.9 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportions were white & black males, approximately 42 % each, and the smallest black & white females approximately 8 % each. The majority were males (84 %), and race was divided evenly.

Actions at Intake. Some 148 actions at intake were reported, 62 involving status offenders and 86 involving non-status offenders. A total of 7 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 2 or 3.2 % of the actions taken in status cases, 5 or 5.8 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 4.7 % of all actions. Consent probation accounted for 39.2 % of all actions, or 29 % of those involving status offenders and 46.5 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 48 cases (32.4 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 25 or 40.3 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 23 or 26.7 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism.*

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 12 months. Of the 2 cases reported, 1 (50 %) was a law enforcement referral and 1 (50 %) was of "other" referrals. Both were abuse cases. Age, race and sex were reported for 1 child, an eleven year old black female.

Two actions at intake were indicated, both, referrals to DSS (100 %).

*Recidivist data was not reported accurately from this court and was, therefore, omitted.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Colleton County - 7 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Colleton County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Colleton County Family Court reported a total of 188 referrals by source * including 39.9 % from law enforcement, 12.2 % from parents, 19.1 % from schools, and 28.7 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 81 or 42.6 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 54.3 % of the status offenses and 23.2 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 109 or 57.4 % of the total, of which 13 were traffic. The most frequent non-status offense was assault & battery, accounting for 17.4 % of the non-status offenses and 10 % of the total.

Of the 187 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 136 or 72.7 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 46.5 %, and the smallest black female, approximately 9 %. The majority were white (59.9 %), and male (77.5 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 187 actions at intake were reported, 83 involving status offenders and 104 involving non-status offenders. A total of 107 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 37 or 44.6 % of the actions taken in status cases, 70 or 67.3 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 57.2 % of all actions. Consent probation accounted for 16 % of all actions, or 21.7 % of those involving status offenders and 11.5 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 13 cases (7 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 3 or 3.6 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 10 or 9.6 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 58 of the cases referred (31 %), with black males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (48.3%) as well as the highest percentage of the referral group (48.3%). A total of 26 recidivists (44.8 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 22 or 84.6 % had a current non-status offense, while 15.4 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 32 or 55.2 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 28.1 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 71.9 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 7 months. Of the 23 cases reported, 0 (- %) were law enforcement referrals, 5 (21.7 %) parental referrals, 3 (13 %) relative referrals, 1 (4.3 %) school referrals, and 14 (60.9 %) "other" referrals. Neglect was more common than abuse, accounting for 71.4 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 24 children. Of these, the largest number was reflected in the 7 & under age category (54.2 %). Approximately 62.5 % were white. Some 25 actions at intake were indicated, including 13 petitions filed for adjudication (52 %), and 12 referrals to DSS (48 %).

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Darlington County - 8 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Darlington County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Darlington County Family Court reported a total of 209 referrals by source * including 58.4 % from law enforcement, 21.1 % from parents, 19.1 % from schools, and 1.4 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 103 or 39.6 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 47.6 % of the status offenses and 18.8 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 157 or 60.4 % of the total, of which 5 were traffic cases. The most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 19.1 % of the non-status offenses and 11.5 % of the total.

Of the 209 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 113 or 54.1 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were black male, approximately 41.1 %, and the smallest white female, approximately 14.4 %. The majority were black (56.5 %), and male (70.3 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 230 actions at intake were reported, 128 involving status offenders and 102 involving non-status offenders. A total of 152 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 80 or 62.5 % of the actions taken in status cases, 72 or 70.6 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 66.1 % of all actions. Consent probation accounted for 17 % of all actions, or 22.7 % of those involving status offenders and 9.8 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 3 cases (1.3 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 2 or 1.6 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 1 or 1 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism.* Recidivism as reported by the court involved 42 of the cases referred (20.1%), with black males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (72.4 %) and the highest rate of the referral group (25.6%) as well.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 8 months. Of the 6 cases reported, 1 was law enforcement referral, 1 parental referral, 1 relative referral, and 0 school referrals, and 3 (50 %) "other" referrals. Abuse was more common than neglect, accounting for 57 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 6 children. Of these, (50 %) were 12 and under. Approximately 83 % were white.

Some 7 actions at intake were indicated, including no petitions filed for adjudication, and 4 referrals to DSS (57 %). The remainder was reported in the "other" category.

* Recidivism by type of offender was not reported accurately by this court and is, therefore, omitted.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Dillon County - 9 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Dillon County Family Court during FY 1977-78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Dillon County Family Court reported a total of 173 referrals by source * including 42.2 % from law enforcement, 12.7 % from parents, 31.8 % from schools, and 13.3 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 70 or 36.5 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 70 % of the status offenses and 25.5 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 122 or 63.5 % of the total, of which 14 were traffic. The most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 22.1 % of the non-status offenses and 14.1 % of the total.

Of the 171 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 73 or 42.7 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 38 %, and the smallest black female, approximately 10.5 %. The majority were white (54.4 %), and male (73.1 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 145 actions at intake were reported, 75 involving status offenders and 70 involving non-status offenders. A total of 59 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 31 or 41.3 % of the actions taken in status cases, 28 or 40 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 40.7 % of all actions. Deferred prosecution accounted for 28.3 % of all actions, or 29.3 % of those involving status offenders and 27.1 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 36 cases (24.8 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 19 or 25.3 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 17 or 24.3 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism.*

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 9 months. Of the 8 cases reported, none were law enforcement referrals, 1, parental referral, 1, relative referral, 2, school referrals, and 4 (50 %) "other" referrals. Abuse was more common than neglect, accounting for 88 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 6 children. Four of these were in the 10 and under age category. All were white and divided evenly between the sexes.

Some 9 actions at intake were indicated, including 1 petition filed for adjudication, and 7 referrals to DSS (78 %). The other one was reported in the "other" category.

*Recidivist data was not reported accurately by this court and is, therefore, omitted.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Dorchester County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Dorchester County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Dorchester County Family Court reported a total of 221 referrals by source * including 75.1 % from law enforcement, 19.9 % from parents, 1.8 % from schools, and 3.2 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 64 or 28.8 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was runaway incorporating 87.5 % of the status offenses and 25.2 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 158 or 71.2 % of the total, of which 58 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was B&E, accounting for 16.5 % of the non-status offenses and 11.7 % of the total.

Of the 217 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 162 or 74.7 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 62.7 %, and the smallest black female, approximately .46 %. The majority were white (92.2 %), and male (70 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 221 actions at intake were reported, 63 involving status offenders and 158 involving non-status offenders. A total of 140 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 9 or 14.3 % of the actions taken in status cases, 131 or 82.9 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 63.3 % of all actions. Other Social Agencies accounted for 18.6 % of all actions, or 34.9 % of those involving status offenders and 12.2 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 34 cases (15.4 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 26 or 41.3 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 8 or 5.1 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 48 of the cases referred (21.7%), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (58.3%) and black males the highest rate of the referral group (31.1 %). A total of 26 recidivists (54.2 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 24 or 92.3 % had a current non-status offense, while 7.7 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 22 or 45.8 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 22.7 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 77.3 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data.*

* No neglect and abuse data was reported from this county for this period.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Edgefield County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Edgefield County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Edgefield County Family Court reported a total of 85 referrals by source * including 51.8 % from law enforcement, 8.2 % from parents, 36.5 % from schools, and 3.5 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 35 or 40.2 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was ungovernable incorporating 77 % of the status offenses and 31 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 52 or 59.8 % of the total, of which 24 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was drugs, accounting for 11.5 % of the non-status offenses and 6.9 % of the total.

Of the 85 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 66 or 77.6 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were black males, approximately 49.4 %, and the smallest white females, approximately 12.9 %. The majority were black (57.6 %), and male (78.8 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 85 actions at intake were reported, 41 involving status offenders and 44 involving non-status offenders. A total of 75 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 31 or 75.6 % of the actions taken in status cases, 44 or 100 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 88.2 % of all actions. Deferred prosecution accounted for 9.4 % of all actions, or 19.5 % of those involving status offenders and none of those involving non-status offenders. One case, a status offender, was dismissed.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 17 of the cases referred (20 %), with black males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (64.7%) as well as the highest percentage of the referral group (26.2%). A total of 9 recidivists (53 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 7 or 77.8 % had a current non-status offense, while 22.2 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 8 or 47 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 25 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 75 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data.*

* No neglect and abuse data was reported by this court for this time period.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Greenville County - 11 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Greenville County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Greenville County Family Court reported a total of 891 referrals by source * including 75.6 % from law enforcement, none from parents, 6.8 % from schools, and 22.6 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 77 or 6.6 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 79.2 % of the status offenses and 5.3 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 1081 or 93.4 % of the total, of which 76 were traffic cases. The most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 23.1 % of the non-status offenses and 21.6 % of the total.

Of the 882 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 534 or 60.5 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white males, approximately 54.3 %, and the smallest, black female, approximately 6.8 %. The majority were white (65.6 %), and male (81.9 %).

Actions at Intake.**

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

**No action at intake was reported by this court

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 322 of the cases referred (36.1%), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (60.2%) and white and black males reflecting the highest percentage of the referral group (40%) each. A total of 300 recidivists (95.2 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 271 or 90.3 % had a current non-status offense, while 9.7 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 15 or 4.8 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 66.7 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 33.3 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 11 months. Of the 2 cases reported 1 was a school referral, and 1, an "other" referral. Both cases involved neglect. Age, race and sex were reported for 7 children. Of these, the largest number was reflected in the 10 and under age category (42.8 %). Approximately 85.7 % were white.

Two actions at intake were indicated, both for petitions filed for adjudication.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Georgetown County - 6 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Georgetown County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Georgetown County Family Court reported a total of 136 referrals by source * including 53.7 % from law enforcement, 11.8 % from parents, 33.8 % from schools, and .7 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 59 or 43.1 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 72.9 % of the status offenses and 31.4 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 78 or 56.9 % of the total, of which 35 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was B&E, accounting for 28.2 % of the non-status offenses and 16.1 % of the total.

Of the 138 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 80 or 58 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white & black males, approximately 33 % each and the smallest white females approximately 13.8 %. The majority were black (52.9 %), and male (65.9 %).

Action at Intake.** Some 73 actions at intake were reported, 38 involving status offenders and 35 involving non-status offenders. Deferred prosecution accounted for 50.7 % of all actions, or 23.7 % of those involving status offenders and 80 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 33 cases (45.2 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 26 or 68.4 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 7 or 20 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

** No recording of petitions filed for adjudication was reported by this court.

Recidivism.*

Neglect and Abuse Data.**

* Recidivist data was not reported accurately by this court and is, therefore, omitted.

** No Neglect and Abuse Data was reported by this court.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Greenwood County - 10 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Greenwood County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Greenwood County Family Court reported a total of 236 referrals by source * including 65.3 % from law enforcement, 14 % from parents, 7.6 % from schools, and 13.1 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 45 or 19.1 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was ungovernable incorporating 62.2 % of the status offenses and 11.9 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 190 or 80.9 % of the total, of which 89 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was B&E, accounting for 18.4 % of the non-status offenses and 14.9 % of the total.

Of the 236 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 180 or 76.3 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 46.6 %, and the smallest black females, approximately 5.9 %. The majority were white (69.1 %), and male (71.6 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 234 actions at intake were reported, 50 involving status offenders and 184 involving non-status offenders. A total of 233 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating all % of the actions taken in status cases, 99 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and almost all of all actions. Deferred prosecution accounted for the one other action. None.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 65 of the cases referred (27.5%), with white male accounting for the highest percentage of this group (50.8%) but black females, the highest rate of the referral (42.9%). A total of 46 recidivists (67.7 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 43 or 93.5 % had a current non-status offense, while 6.5 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 21 or 32.3 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 42.9 % of recidivists had current non-status offense while 57.1 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 9 months. Of the 4 cases reported, all were law enforcement referrals and all were neglect cases. Age, race and sex were reported for 4 children, of which, three were in the 10 and under age category. All were white.

Some 4 actions at intake were indicated, all referrals to DSS.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Hampton County - 11 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Hampton County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Hampton County Family Court reported a total of 100 referrals by source * including 69 % from law enforcement, 13 % from parents, 6 % from schools, and 12 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 18 or 17.3 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was ungovernable incorporating 77.8 % of the status offenses and 13.5 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 86 or 82.7 % of the total, of which 25 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was shoplifting, accounting for 18.6 % of the non-status offenses and 15.4 % of the total.

Of the 96 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 63 or 65.6 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 36.5 %, and the smallest black females, approximately 7.3 %. The majority were white (67.7 %), and male (61.5 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 95 actions at intake were reported, 73 involving status offenders and 22 involving non-status offenders. A total of 17 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 13 or 17.8 % of the actions taken in status cases, 4 or 18.2 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 17.9 % of all actions. Consent probation and other social agencies accounted for 23 and 21 % respectively of all actions, or 23.3 % of each of those involving status offenders. These accounted for 16 or 21.9 % of the Intake actions on status offenders and 7 or 31.8 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 7 of the cases referred (7 %), with white females accounting for the highest percentage of this group (42.8 %) and the highest rate of the referral group (10 %). A total of 2 recidivists (28.6 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 1 had a current non-status offense, and 1, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 5 or 71.4 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 1 of the recidivists had a current non-status offense while 80 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 10 months. Only 1 case was reported, and was a law enforcement referral for neglect, involving a white female, age fourteen.

The action at intake indicated "other" action, rather than referral to DSS or petition filed.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Horry County - 9 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Horry County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Horry County Family Court reported a total of 376 referrals by source * including 87 % from law enforcement, 9.8 % from parents, .5 % from schools, and 2.7 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 40 or 10.6 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was runaway incorporating 67.5 % of the status offenses and 10.6 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 336 or 89.4 % of the total, of which 102 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offenses were breaking and entering and larceny accounting for 20.8 % each of the non-status offenses and 18.6 % of the total.

Of the 379 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 282 or 74.4 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white males, approximately 49.3 %, and the smallest, black females, approximately 6.6 %. The majority were white (63.3 %), and male (79.4 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 376 actions at intake were reported, 39 involving status offenders and 337 involving non-status offenders. A total of 273 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 5 or 12.8 % of the actions taken in status cases, 268 or 79.5 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 72.6 % of all actions. Deferred prosecution accounted for 22.1 % of all actions, or 71.8 % of those involving status offenders and 16.3 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 7 cases (1.9 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 4 or 10.3 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 3 or .9 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 36 of the cases referred (9.5 %), with black males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (52.8 %) as well as the highest rate of the referral group (16.7 %). A total of 33 recidivists (87.8%) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group all had a current non-status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 5 of 12.2 % of the recidivist cases. Of this number, all had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 9 months. Of the 8 cases reported, 2 (25%) were law enforcement referrals, and 6 (75 %) "other" referrals. All were neglect cases. Age, race and sex were reported for 8 children. Of these, four were in the 7 and under age category (50 %). Approximately 75 % were white.

Some 12 actions at intake were indicated, including 6 petitions filed for adjudication (50 %), and 6 referrals to DSS (50 %).

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Jasper County - 11 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Jasper County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Jasper County Family Court reported a total of 56 referrals by source * including 73.2 % from law enforcement, 7.1 % from parents, 7.1 % from schools, and 12.5 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 31 or 56.4 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was runaway incorporating 58.1 % of the status offenses and 32.7 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 24 or 43.6 % of the total, of which 4 were traffic cases. The most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 25 % of the non-status offenses and 10.9 % of the total.

Of the 54 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 38 or 70.4 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 44.4 %, and the smallest black female, approximately 13 %. The majority were white (61.1 %), and male (70.4 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 55 actions at intake were reported, 49 involving status offenders and 6 involving non-status offenders. A total of 10 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 6 or 12.2 % of the actions taken in status cases, 4 or 66.7 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 18.2 % of all actions. Other social agencies accounted for 38.2 % of all actions, or 42.9 % of those involving status offenders and none of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 16 cases (29.1 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 16 or 32.7 % of the intake actions on status offenders and none of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved only one of the cases referred, a white female. The one recidivist had both a prior and a current status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data.*

* No neglect and abuse data was reported for this court.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78
(Kershaw County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Kershaw County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Kershaw County Family Court reported a total of 390 referrals by source * including 66.9 % from law enforcement, 19.7 % from parents, 5.1 % from schools, and 8.2 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 99 or 22.2 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was ungovernable incorporating 33 % of the status offenses and 7.4 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 347 or 77.8 % of the total, of which 121 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 11.2 % of the non-status offenses and 8.7 % of the total.

Of the 390 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 297 or 76.2 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 56.7 %, and the smallest black female, approximately 6.2 %. The majority were white (75.1 %), and male (75.4 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 390 actions at intake were reported, 77 involving status offenders and 313 involving non-status offenders. A total of 312 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 20 or 26 % of the actions taken in status cases, 292 or 93.3 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 80 % of all actions. Deferred prosecution accounted for 6.4 % of all actions, or 19.5 % of those involving status offenders and 3.2 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 28 cases (7.2 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 26 or 33.8 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 2 or .6 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 71 of the cases referred (18.2%), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (38 %) but black males, the highest of the referral group (34.2 %). A total of 50 recidivists (70.4 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 46 or 92 % had a current non-status offense, while 8 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 21 or 29.6 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 42.9 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 57.1 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 12 months. Of the 43 cases reported, 5 (11.6 %) were law enforcement referrals, 3 (7 %) parental referrals, 16 (37.2 %) relative referrals, 5 (11.6 %) school referrals, and 14 (32.6 %) "other" referrals. Neglect was more common than abuse, accounting for 83.7 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 56 children. Of these, the largest number was reflected in the 10 & under age category (67.9 %). Approximately 78.6 % were white. Some 43 actions at intake were indicated, including 8 petitions filed for adjudication (18.6 %), and 30 referrals to DSS (69.8 %). The remainder were reported in the "other" category, accounting for 5 or 11.6 %.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Laurens County - 11 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Laurens County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Laurens County Family Court reported a total of 261 referrals by source * including 61.7 % from law enforcement, 9.2 % from parents, 15.7 % from schools, and 13.4 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 71 or 27.3 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 53.5 % of the status offenses and 14.6 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 189 or 72.7 % of the total, of which 73 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was B&E, accounting for 12.7 % of the non-status offenses and 9.2 % of the total.

Of the 260 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 150 or 57.7 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 56.5 %, and the smallest black female, approximately 11.2 %. The majority were white (74.6 %), and male (70.8 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 268 actions at intake were reported, 75 involving status offenders and 193 involving non-status offenders. A total of 184 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 31 or 41.3 % of the actions taken in status cases, 153 or 79.3 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 68.7 % of all actions. Youth Bureau accounted for 13.8 % of all actions, or 26.7 % of those involving status offenders and 8.8 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 24 cases (9 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 8 or 10.7 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 16 or 8.3 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 45 of the cases referred (17.3%), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (42.2 %) and black males, the highest percentage of the referral group. (29.7%) A total of 33 recidivists (62.3 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 26 or 78.8 % had a current non-status offense, while 21.2 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 20 or 37.7 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 25 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 75 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 11 months. Of the 3 cases reported, 1 was a law enforcement referral, 2, "other" referrals. Neglect was more common than abuse, accounting for 2 of the 3 cases. Age, race and sex were reported for 5 children. All were white and in the 10 and under age category.

Some 3 actions at intake were indicated, including 2 petitions filed for adjudication and 1 referral to DSS.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78
(Lee County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Lee County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Lee County Family Court reported a total of 167 referrals by source * including 43.1 % from law enforcement, 19.8 % from parents, 30.5 % from schools, and 6.6 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 75 or 44.6 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 61.3 % of the status offenses and 27.4 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 93 or 55.4 % of the total, of which 26 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was B&E, accounting for 10.8 % of the non-status offenses and 6 % of the total.

Of the 167 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 86 or 51.5 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 38.3 %, and the smallest white female, approximately 6 %. The majority were black (55.7 %), and male (77.2 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 186 actions at intake were reported, 108 involving status offenders and 78 involving non-status offenders. A total of 100 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 37 or 34.3 % of the actions taken in status cases, 63 or 80.8 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 53.8 % of all actions. Other Social Agencies and Mental Health accounted for 7 % each of all actions, together accounting for 17.6 % of those involving status offenders and 9 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 41 cases (22 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 38 or 35.2 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 3 or 3.8 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 9 of the cases referred (5.4 %), with black males accounting for the rate of this group and the highest rate of the referral group (10.8%). All of the recidivists had a prior non-status offense, and all had a current non-status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 12 months. Of the 3 cases reported, 1 was a law enforcement referral and 2, "other" referrals. Abuse was more common than neglect, accounting for 2 of the 3 cases. Age, race and sex were reported for 3 children. Of these, the largest number (2) was reflected in the 14 year age category. Two of the 3 children were black.

Some 6 actions at intake were indicated, including 2 petitions filed for adjudication (33.3 %), and 3 referrals to DSS (50 %). One was reported in the "other" category.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Lexington County - 3 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Lexington County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Lexington County Family Court reported a total of 176 referrals by source * including 40.3 % from law enforcement, 15.9 % from parents, 1 % from schools, and 43.2 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 48 or 22.3 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was runaway incorporating 70.8 % of the status offenses and 15.8 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 167 or 77.7 % of the total, of which 35 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 14.4 % of the non-status offenses and 11.2 % of the total.

Of the 164 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 113 or 68.9 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 68.3 %, and the smallest black male, approximately 3.7 %. The majority were white (91.5 %), and male (72 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 131 actions at intake were reported, 53 involving status offenders and 78 involving non-status offenders. A total of 76 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 14 or 26.4 % of the actions taken in status cases, 62 or 79.5 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 58 % of all actions. Other social agencies accounted for 18.3 % of all actions, or 34 % of those involving status offenders and 7.7 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 9 cases (6.9 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 4 or 7.5 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 5 or 6.4 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 49 of the cases referred (27.8%), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (71.4%) and black males the highest of the referral group (50 %). A total of 28 recidivists (57.1 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 21 or 75 % had a current non-status offense, while 25 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 21 or 42.9 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 28.6 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 71.4 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 3 months. Of the 26 cases reported, 11 (42.3%) were law enforcement referrals, no parental, relative, or school referrals, and 15 (57.7%) "other" referrals. Neglect was more common than abuse, accounting for 72.7 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 25 children. Of these, the largest number was reflected in the 10 and under age category (52 %). Approximately 96 % were white.

Some 32 - actions at intake were indicated, including 25 petitions filed for adjudication (78.1 %), and 6 referrals to DSS (18.8 %). One was reported in the "other" category.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Marion County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Marion County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Marion County Family Court reported a total of 261 referrals by source * including 60.2 % from law enforcement, 9.6 % from parents, 14.6 % from schools, and 15.7 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 72 or 22.3 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 55.6 % of the status offenses and 12.4 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 251 or 77.7 % of the total, of which 67 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was B&E, accounting for 17.9 % of the non-status offenses and 13.9 % of the total.

Of the 258 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 149 or 57.8 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white & black males, approximately 36% each and the smallest white female, approximately 11.6 %. The majority were black (51.6 %), and male (73.3 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 283 actions at intake were reported, 116 involving status offenders and 167 involving non-status offenders. A total of 225 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 74 or 63.8 % of the actions taken in status cases, 151 or 90.4 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 79.5 % of all actions. Deferred prosecution accounted for 6.7 % of all actions, or 12.9 % of those involving status offenders and 2.4 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 30 cases (10.6 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 20 or 17.2 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 10 or 6 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 34 of the cases referred (13.2%), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (44 %) and black females the highest of the referral group (17.9%). A total of 17 recidivists (50 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 13 or 76.5 % had a current non-status offense, while 23.5 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 17 or 50 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 17.6 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 82.4 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect abuse cases were reported for 12 months. Only 1 case was reported, a parental referral for abuse, involving a white female 14 years old.

The action at intake indicated that the case was referred to DSS.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Marlboro County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Marlboro County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Marlboro County Family Court reported a total of 264 referrals by source * including 66.3 % from law enforcement, 4.9 % from parents, 26.9 % from schools, and 1.9 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 116 or 40.3 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 68.1 % of the status offenses and 27.4 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 172 or 59.7 % of the total, of which 24 were traffic cases. The most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 29.7 % of the non-status offenses and 17.7 % of the total.

Of the 262 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 115 or 43.9 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white males, approximately 45.4 %, and the smallest black female, approximately 11.5 %. The majority were white (61.8 %), and male (72.1 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 261 actions at intake were reported, 97 involving status offenders and 164 involving non-status offenders. A total of 236 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 78 or 80.4 % of the actions taken in status cases, 158 or 96.3 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 90.4 % of all actions. Consent probation accounted for about 2 % of all actions, or 3.1 % of those involving status offenders and only 1 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 14 cases (5.4 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 13 or 13.4 % of the intake actions on status offenders and only 1 of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 39 of the cases referred (14.9%), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (43.6%) and black males the highest percentage of the referral group (20%). A total of 32 recidivists (80%) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 29 or 90.6 % had a current non-status offense, while 9.4 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 8 or 20 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 62.5 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 37.5 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 12 months. Only 1 case was reported, a law enforcement referral for abuse of a 7 year old white female.

The action at intake indicated that the case was referred to DSS.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(McCormick County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through McCormick County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, McCormick County Family Court reported a total of 34 referrals by source * including 76.5 % from law enforcement, 11.8 % each from parents, and schools, and none from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 13 or 35.1 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was liquor law violation incorporating 38.5 % of the status offenses and 13.5 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 24 or 64.9 % of the total, of which 5 were traffic cases. The most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 41.7 % of the non-status offenses and 27 % of the total.

Of the 34 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 28 or 82.4 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were black male, approximately 52.9 %, and the smallest white female and black females, only 1 each. The majority were black (55.9 %), and male (94.1 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 34 actions at intake were reported, 10 involving status offenders and 24 involving non-status offenders. A total of 27 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 5 or 50 % of the actions taken in status cases, 22 or 91.7 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 79.4 % of all actions. Deferred prosecution accounted for 11.8 % of all actions, or 30 % of those involving status offenders and 4.2 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 2 cases (5.9 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 1 or 10 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 1 or 4.2 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 4 of the cases referred (11.8 %), with black males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (75.%) as well as the highest rate of the referral group (16.7%). Only one recidivist had a prior non-status offense and he had a current non-status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in the other 3 of the recidivist cases and this number all recidivists had current non-status offenses.

Neglect and Abuse Data.**

** No Neglect and Abuse Data was reported by this court.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Newberry County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Newberry County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Newberry County Family Court reported a total of 155 referrals by source * including 67.1 % from law enforcement, 9 % from parents, 20.6 % from schools, and 3.2 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 49 or 26.6 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 53.1 % of the status offenses and 14.1 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 135 or 73.4 % of the total, of which 35 were traffic cases. The most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 26.7 % of the non-status offenses and 19.6 % of the total.

Of the 151 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 85 or 56.3 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 39.7 %, and the smallest black female, approximately 14.6 %. The majority were white (55.6 %), and male (69.5 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 151 actions at intake were reported, 61 involving status offenders and 90 involving non-status offenders. A total of 141 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 55 or 90.2 % of the actions taken in status cases, 86 or 95.6 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 93.4 % of all actions. Three cases were referred to the Youth Bureau, all involving non-status offenders. A total of 3 cases (2 %) were dismissed, two involving status offenders and one, non-status.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 37 of the cases referred (23.9%), with black males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (48.6%) as well as the highest rate of the referral group (40%). A total of 28 recidivists (75.7%) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 24 or 85.7% had a current non-status offense, while 14.3% a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 9 or 24.3% of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 44.4% of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 55.6% had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 12 months. Of the 7 cases reported, 1 was a law enforcement referral and 6 (85.7%) "other" referrals. Abuse was more common than neglect, accounting for 71.4% of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 7 children. Of these, 4 were in the 7 and under category (57.1%). Five of the seven were white.

Some 7 actions at intake were indicated, including 6 petitions filed for adjudication (85.7%), and 1 referral to DSS.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Oconee County - 11 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Oconee County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Oconee County Family Court reported a total of 298 referrals by source * including 46.6 % from law enforcement, 14.1 % from parents, 32.2 % from schools, and 7 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 156 or 50 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 54.5 % of the status offenses and 27.2 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 156 or 50 % of the total, of which 66 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was B&E, accounting for 13.5 % of the non-status offenses and 6.7 % of the total.

Of the 291 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 199 or 68.4 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 56.4 %, and the smallest black female, approximately 4.5 %. The majority were white (87.6 %), and male (64.3 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 289 actions at intake were reported, 148 involving status offenders and 141 involving non-status offenders. A total of 250 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 112 or 75.7 % of the actions taken in status cases, 138 or 97.9 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 86.5 % of all actions. Youth Bureau accounted for 4.5 % of all actions, or 8.1 % of those involving status offenders and only one of those involving non-status offenders. Only 1 case was dismissed as an intake action and involved a status offender.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 85 of the cases referred (29.2 %), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (63.5 %) and with black and white males about the same of the referral group (33 %). A total of 31 recidivists (35.2 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 30 or 96.8 % had a current non-status offense, while only 1 had a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 57 or 64.8 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 26.3 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 73.7 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 11 months. Of the 5 cases reported, none were law enforcement, parental or relative referrals, 3 (60 %) school referrals, and 2 (40 %) "other" referrals. Abuse was more common than neglect, accounting for 80 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 4 children. Of these, two were in the 7 and under category and two were age fifteen. Three of the four were white.

Some 6 actions at intake were indicated, including 2 petitions filed for adjudication (33.3 %), and 3 referrals to DSS (50 %). One was reported in the "other" category.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Orangeburg County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Orangeburg County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Orangeburg County Family Court reported a total of 471 referrals by source * including 53.7 % from law enforcement, 9.1 % from parents, 18.9 % from schools, and 18.3 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 157 or 28.4 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 59.9 % of the status offenses and 17 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 396 or 71.6 % of the total, of which 124 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was B&E, accounting for 19.2 % of the non-status offenses and 13.7 % of the total.

Of the 471 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 282 or 59.9 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 41.4 %, and the smallest black female, approximately 9.6 %. The majority were white (55.2 %), and male (76.6 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 490 actions at intake were reported, 153 involving status offenders and 337 involving non-status offenders. A total of 264 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 22 or 14.4 % of the actions taken in status cases, 242 or 71.8 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 53.9 % of all actions. Other social agencies accounted for 30.4 % of all actions, or 52.9 % of those involving status offenders and 20.2 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 24 cases (4.9 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 7 or 4.6 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 17 or 5 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 112 of the cases referred (23.8 %), with black males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (46.4 %) and the highest rate of the referral group, as well (31.3%). A total of 68 recidivists (62.4 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 57 or 83.8% had a current non-status offense, while 16.2 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 41 or 37.6 % of the recidivist cases. Of this number, 19.5 % of recidivists had a current non-status offense while 80.5 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 12 months. of the 8 cases reported, none were law enforcement referrals, 1 each were parental and relative referrals, none were school referrals, and 6 (75 %) "other" referrals. Abuse was more common than neglect, accounting for 62.5 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 8 children, seven of which were in the 9 and under age category (87.5 %) and were black. Some 9 actions at intake were indicated, including 8 petitions filed for adjudication (89.9%), and 1 referral to DSS.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Saluda County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Saluda County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Saluda County Family Court reported a total of 106 referrals by source * including 60.4 % from law enforcement, 8.7 % from parents, 22.1 % from schools, and 9.6 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 28 or 24.6 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was ungovernable & truancy incorporating 42.8 % each of the status offenses and 10.5 % each of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 86 or 75.4 % of the total, of which 32 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was B&E, accounting for 24.4 % of the non-status offenses and 18.4 % of the total.

Of the 106 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 80 or 75.5 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 44.3 %, and the smallest black female, approximately 11.3 %. The majority were white (63.2 %), and male (69.8 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 97 actions at intake were reported, 40 involving status offenders and 57 involving non-status offenders. A total of 76 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 26 or 65 % of the actions taken in status cases, 50 or 87.7 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 78.4 % of all actions. Deferred prosecution accounted for 10.3 % of all actions, or 17.5 % of those involving status offenders and 5.3 % of those involving non-status offenders. Only 4 cases (4.1 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 1 of the intake actions on status offenders and 3 of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 18 of the cases referred (17 %), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (55.6 %). black males the highest rate of the referral group (25.9%). A total of 11 recidivists (61.1 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group all had a current non-status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 7 or 38.9 % of the recidivist cases. Of this number all had once again been charged with a status offenses.

Neglect and Abuse Data. *

* No neglect and abuse data was reported for this county.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Spartanburg County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Spartanburg County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Spartanburg County Family Court reported a total of 1989 referrals by source * including 60.3 % from law enforcement, 8.5 % from parents, 5.2 % from schools, and 26 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 388 or 14.9 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 33.2 % of the status offenses and 5 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 2222 or 85.1 % of the total, of which 405 were traffic cases. The most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 21.5 % of the non-status offenses and 18.3 % of the total.

Of the 1989 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 1197 or 60.2 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 55.8 %, and the smallest, black female, approximately 7.3 %. The majority were white (72.6 %), and male (75.9 %).

Actions at Intake. Only 307 actions at intake were reported, 40 involving status offenders and 267 involving non-status offenders. A total of 268 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 25 or 62.5 % of the actions taken in status cases, 243 or 91 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 87.3 % of all actions. Youth Bureau accounted for 5.2 % of all actions, or 32.5 % of those involving status offenders and 1.1 % of those involving non-status offenders. A total of 16 cases (5.2 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 2 or 5 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 14 or 5.2 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 725 of the cases referred (36.5 %), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (48.8 %) and black males the highest rate of the referral group (49%). No information on recidivists' prior or current offenses was reported.

Negelect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 12 months. All 9 cases were reported from "other" referral sources rather than law enforcement, parents, relatives or school, and all involved abuse rather than neglect. No age, race or sex of the children involved were reported.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Sumter County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Sumter County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Sumter County Family Court reported a total of 645 referrals by source * including 42.2 % from law enforcement, 26.2 % from parents, 6.7 % from schools, and 25 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 158 or 22.3 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was ungovernable incorporating 43.7 % of the status offenses and 9.7 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 341 or 48.1 % of the total, of which 48 were traffic cases. The most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 15.8 % of the non-status offenses and 7.6 % of the total. Custody accounted for another 210 of the reasons for referral or (29.6 %)**

Of the 640 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 271 or 42.3 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white males, approximately 33.6 %, and the smallest, white female, approximately 18.1 %. The majority were white (51.7 %), and male (62.7 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 591 actions at intake were reported, 335 involving status offenders and 256 involving non-status offenders. A total of 452 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 271 or 80.9 % of the actions taken in status cases, 256 or 70.7 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 76.5 % of all actions. Consent probation accounted for 4.6 % of all actions, almost all of which involved non-status offenders. A total of 71 cases (12 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 36 or 10.8 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 35 or 13.7 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

**This was the only court with a sizable number of child custody cases reported and these youth must be considered as "non-offenders"

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 108 of the cases referred (25.1 %), who were offenders*, with black males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (41.7 %). A total of 64 recidivists (59.8 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 59 or 92 % had a current non-status offense, while 7.8 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 43 or 40.2 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 27.9 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 72.1 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 12 months. Of the 32 cases reported, none (- %) were law enforcement referrals, 4 (12.5 %) parental referrals, 5 (15.6 %) relative referrals, none (- %) school referrals, and 23 (71.9 %) "other" referrals. Abuse was more common than neglect, accounting for 61.3 % of the reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 28 children. Of these, the largest number was reflected in the 7 and under age category (32.1 %). Approximately 85.7 % were black. Some 31 actions at intake were indicated, including 24 petitions filed for adjudication (77.4 %), and 7 referrals to DSS (22.6 %).

* The 210 custody cases are not considered in the analysis since they are "non-offenders". Thus, a recidivism rate by referral group race and sex is not available.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Union County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Union County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Union County Family Court reported a total of 342 referrals by source * including 52.9 % from law enforcement, 10.8 % from parents, 18.7 % from schools, and 17.5 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 95 or 22.7 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 32.6 % of the status offenses and 7.4 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 324 or 77.3 % of the total, of which 76 were traffic cases. Other than traffic, the most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 13.9 % of the non-status offenses and 10.7 % of the total.

Of the 368 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 235 or 63.9 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 43.8 %, and the smallest black female, approximately 10.3 %. The majority were white (63 %), and male (70.4 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 296 actions at intake were reported, 64 involving status offenders and 232 involving non-status offenders. A total of 207 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 46 or 71.9 % of the actions taken in status cases, 161 or 69.4 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 69.9 % of all actions. Consent probation accounted for 11.1 % of all actions, almost all involving non-status offenders. A total of 32 cases (10.8 %) were dismissed. These accounted for 9 or 14.1 % of the intake actions on status offenders and 23 or 9.9 % of the intake actions on non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 116 of the cases referred (31.5%), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (41.4 %) and black females the highest of the referral group (44.7 %). A total of 72 recidivists (62.1 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 62 or 86.1 % had a current non-status offense, while 13.9%, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 44 or 37.9 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 84 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while only 15.9% had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data.*

* No neglect or abuse data was reported for this court.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(Williamsburg County - 12 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through Williamsburg County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, Williamsburg County Family Court reported a total of 61 referrals by source * including 37.7 % from law enforcement, 52.5 % from parents, 8.2 % from schools, and 1 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 34 or 55.7 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was ungovernable incorporating 76.5 % of the status offenses and 42.6 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 27 or 44.3 % of the total, of which 1 was a traffic case. The most frequent non-status offense was breaking and entering and assault and battery accounting for 29.6 % each of the non-status offenses and 13 % each of the total.

Of the 62 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 40 or 64.5 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were black male, approximately 37.1 %, and the smallest, white female, approximately 14.5 %. The majority were black (56.5 %), and male (66.1 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 62 actions at intake were reported, 41 involving status offenders and 21 involving non-status offenders. A total of 29 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 12 or 29.3 % of the actions taken in status cases, 17 or 81 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 46.8 % of all actions. Mental Health accounted for 11.3 % of all actions, or 14.6 % of those involving status offenders and only 1 involving non-status offenders. A total of 9 cases (14.5 %) were dismissed all involving status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 9 of the cases referred (14.5 %), with white and black males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (33.3 %) and white males and black females the highest rate of the referral group (16.6 % each). A total of 5 recidivists (62.5 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 4 or 80 % had a current non-status offense, and only 1, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 3 or 37.5 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 1 had a current non-status offense while 2 had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 12 months. Of the 12 cases reported, none were law enforcement referrals, 2 (16.7 %) parental referrals, 3 (25 %) "other" referrals. Abuse and neglect were about evenly divided as reasons for referral. Age, race and sex were reported for 13 children. Of these, the largest number was reflected in the 10 and under age category (76.9 %). Approximately 69.2 % were white.

Some 14 actions at intake were indicated, including 5 petitions filed for adjudication (35.7 %), and 8 referrals to DSS (57.1 %). One was reported in the "other" category.

Annual Statistical Report - Juvenile Cases

Fiscal Year 1977 - 78

(York County - 6 Months)

This report reflects basic statistical data on juvenile cases processed through York County Family Court during FY 1977- 78, as compiled from monthly reports submitted to the Research and Evaluation Unit by this court. Cases are examined in terms of sources and reasons for referral, age, race and sex distribution of referrals, intake actions, and type of offender. In addition, if reported by the county, data is provided regarding recidivism and/or neglect and abuse. Totals for a given area of analysis may not balance with others since the quantitative data in each category is unique, and the report as a whole does not reflect the tracking of individual children through the court system.

Referrals. During FY 1977-78, York County Family Court reported a total of 415 referrals by source * including 70.1 % from law enforcement, 8.4 % from parents, 17.3 % from schools, and 4.1 % from "other" sources.

Status offenses accounted for 105 or 21.3 % of the total reasons for referral. The most common status offense was truancy incorporating 56.2 % of the status offenses and 12 % of the total offenses. Non-status offenses numbered 388 or 78.7 % of the total, of which 58 were traffic cases. The most frequent non-status offense was larceny, accounting for 18.3 % of the non-status offenses and 14.4 % of the total.

Of the 388 juveniles* whose age, race and sex were recorded by the court 190 or 49 % were ages 15 to 16. The largest proportion were white male, approximately 59 %, and the smallest, black female, approximately 10.1 %. The majority were white (74.2 %), and male (74.7 %).

Actions at Intake. Some 420 actions at intake were reported, 131 involving status offenders and 289 involving non-status offenders. A total of 412 petitions for adjudication were filed, incorporating 125 or 95.4 % of the actions taken in status cases, 287 or 99.3 % of the actions taken in non-status cases, and 98.1 % of all actions. A total of 4 cases (1 %) were dismissed, involving two status offenders and two non-status offenders.

*Referrals may be multiple in some cases. The total number reported in the age, race and sex distribution is considered to be the most accurate indication of how many individual children were processed through the court.

Recidivism. Recidivism as reported by the court involved 68 of the cases referred (17.5%), with white males accounting for the highest percentage of this group (54.4 %) and black females the highest percentage of the referral group (23.1 %). A total of 56 recidivists (82.4 %) had a prior non-status offense. Of this group 53 or 94.6 % had a current non-status offense, while 5.4 %, a current status offense. Prior status offenses were involved in 12 or 17.6 % of the recidivists cases. Of this number, 75 % of recidivists had current non-status offenses while 25 % had once again been charged with a status offense.

Neglect and Abuse Data. Neglect and abuse cases were reported for 6 months. Both of the 2 cases reported were referrals from "other" sources rather than law enforcement, parents, relatives, or school and one involved abuse and the other, neglect. Age, race and sex were reported for 2 children, one a seven year old white female and the other a thirteen year old black female.

Some 4 actions at intake were indicated, including petitions filed for adjudication and referrals-to DSS in both cases.

